

<<英语口语实务>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

本辅导可与《英语口语译实务》(2级)指定教材配套使用,由十六个单元组成。

每个单元的练习分口译技巧和口译实务两部分,同时配有四套模拟试题。

编者根据指定教材中“口译技巧”内容的安排,在《英语口语译实务》中特意设计了一系列有针对性的练习,包括:记忆练习、笔记练习和数字练习等。

记忆练习覆盖六个单元,每个单元的记忆练习都各有侧重,旨在帮助读者提高瞬时记忆、短时记忆和长时记忆等不同类型的记忆能力,同时帮助读者增进与记忆能力息息相关的逻辑思维能力和形象思维能力。

在做记忆练习时,建议读者严格按照练习指示,不要记笔记,完全锻炼脑记,有针对性地强化某一方面的思维理解能力。

#### 作者简介

王燕，女，外交学院英语系副教授，外事办公室主任，人事部全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语专家委员会委员，北京申办2008年奥运会第一主题陈述人。

多年从事英语口语、英语政论、外交谈判等课程的教学与研究。

曾获北京市优秀青年骨干教师奖；英语口语教学获北京市优秀教学成果一等奖；享受国务院颁发的政府特殊津贴。

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书籍目录

本书使用说明第1单元 会议致辞 记忆练习 口译练习第2单元 文化教育 记忆练习 口译练习第3单元 金融贸易 记忆练习 口译练习第4单元 信息科技 记忆练习 口译练习第5单元 卫生与健康 记忆练习 口译练习第6单元 体育 记忆练习 口译练习第7单元 环境保护 笔记练习 口译练习第8单元 经济论坛 笔记练习 口译练习第9单元 社会问题 笔记练习 口译练习第10单元 宗教人权 笔记练习 口译练习第11单元 国际形势 笔记练习 口译练习第12单元 安全与反恐 笔记练习 口译练习第13单元 中国外交 数字练习 口译练习第14单元 国情报告 数字练习 口译练习第15单元 名人访谈 数字练习 口译练习第16单元 新闻发布会 数字练习 口译练习模拟试题模拟试题一模拟试题二模拟试题三模拟试题四附录附录一 中国主要机构和组织附录二 主要国际和外国机构与组织附录三 中外主要职衔和头衔附录四 国外主要媒体和新闻机构附录五 常用略缩语附录六 世界部分国家、首都和货币附录七 主要度量衡全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试问答

## 章节摘录

Today, we are particularly faced with three challenges in terms of global governance, which require urgent and quality action. The first challenge is that while the economic world is constantly reinventing itself, is moving forward, one aspect seems to be stuck stubbornly in the 20th century. So when we carried out international relations, the management of global interdependence actually is a relic of the cold war, as I mentioned, which emerged after 1945. // At the most recent U. N. General Assembly, the existing constitutions with U. N. at its core, was asked for examination. In its address to the General Assembly, the Secretary General of U. N. , Kofi A. Annan urged and I quote, "We must not shun away from questions about adequacy and effectiveness of the world and installments at our disposal. " // To manage global interdependence, we need to foster a U. N. family, including separate world organizations capable of dealing with challenges of a fast changing world. And I'm very happy to see that Secretary General Kofi A. Annan has nominated a panel of experts to look at this reform of the U.N. system. But it's not only the U. N. In the last years, the G8, formerly the G7, a grouping set of comprising major so-called industrialized countries has assumed a leadership in managing global affairs. // But the G8 actually face to reflect the realities of the games of the 21st century. At the very least, China should be part of the globe, no matter how you assess China in terms of its economic slacks, or its technological leadership, or its sheer size of the population it represents. China is not only compatible to the G8 members, but in most cases, increasingly superior to most of the G8 members. Indeed, 6 of the G8 members have not yet sent a person to space. // When we looked at the G8 in addition to China, in an attempt to create a better balance and to have a better representation, we should integrate the leading economic powers in other parts of the world, such as South Asia, Latin America and Africa. So we may add in China, India, Brazil and one African country to create the G12, which will be much more representative, compared to the present G8. // Such a group should also include U. N. Secretary General and the heads of the relevant multilateral organizations, not just as guests as it happened until now, but also as full-fledged partners to provide the group with real global credibility and legitimacy.

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